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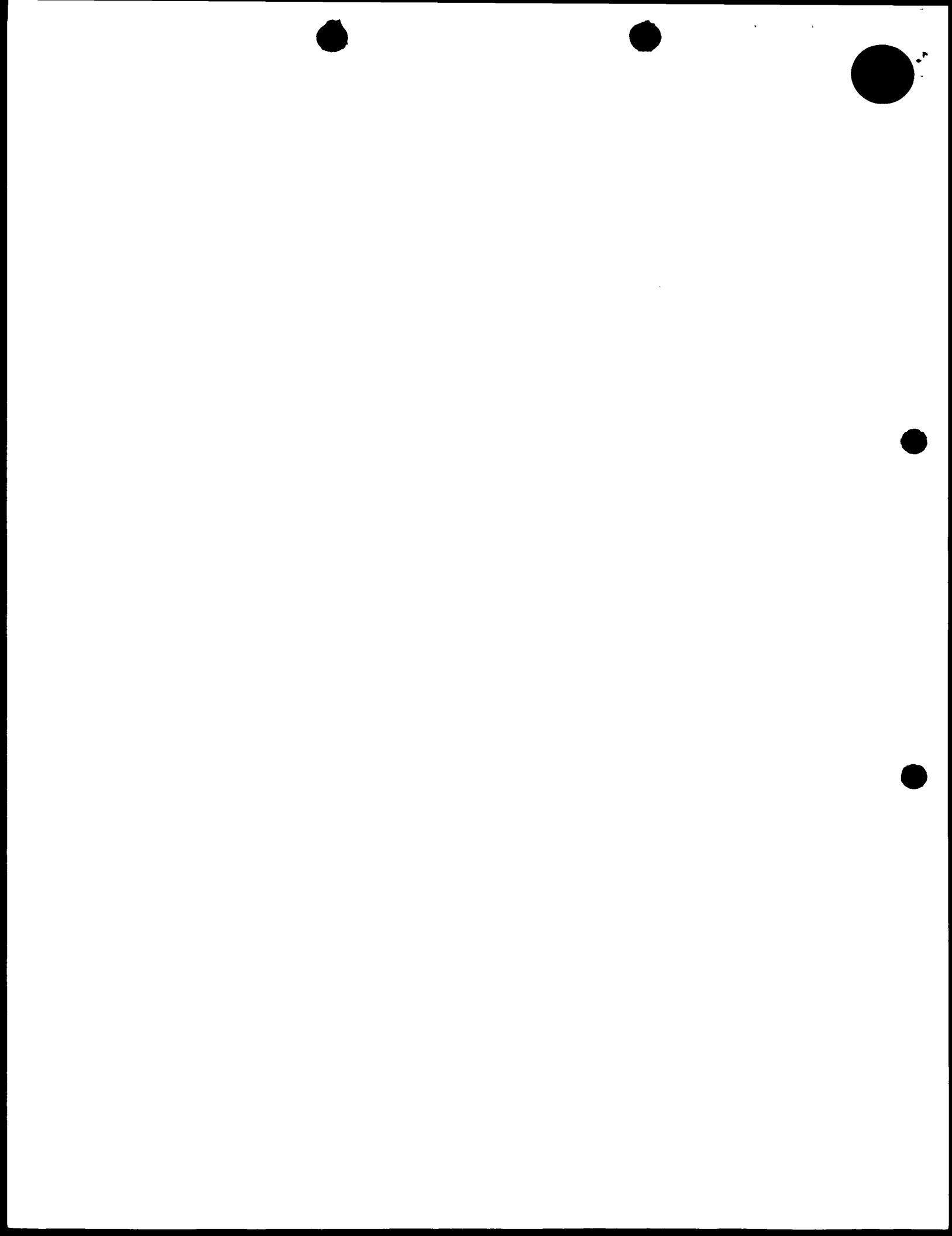
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57.291 UK

2. Patent application number*(The Patent Office will fill in this part)***9803249.3****3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)**

Sofitech N.V.

Rue de Stalle 140
B-1180 Brussels**Patents ADP number (if you know it)**

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

Belgium

4. Title of the invention

Anti-accretion additives for drilling fluids

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

MIRZA, Akram Karim

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)c/o Schlumberger Cambridge Research Ltd
High Cross, Madingley Road
Cambridge
CB3 0EL**Patents ADP number (if you know it)****6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number**Country Priority application number
(if you know it) Date of filing
(day / month / year)**7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application**Number of earlier application Date of filing
(day / month / year)**8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:**

YES

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- b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or

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Continuation sheets of this form -

Description	7	<i>5/</i>
Claim(s)	2	
Abstract	1	
Drawing(s)	-	

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents	-
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Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)	1 (plus 2 copies)
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11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application

Signature

Date

Akram Mirza 16 February 1998

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom MIRZA, Akram Karim 01223-325268

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Anti-accretion additives for drilling fluids

This invention relates to anti-accretion additives for drilling
5 muds.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Bit-ballling and cuttings accretion are problems encountered when
10 drilling shales, particularly with water-based muds. Shale
cuttings can adhere to each other and to the bottom hole
assembly and cutting surfaces of the bit. Gradually a large
plastic mass builds up which can block mud circulation and
reduce rates of penetration. There is a "danger zone" of clay
15 plasticity for balling and accretion, related to the water
content of the clay or shale, which can be defined in terms of
the Atterberg limits of soil mechanics. In the dry zone the clay
has too little water to stick together and it is a friable and
brittle solid. In the wet zone the material is essentially
20 liquid like with very little inherent strength and can be washed
away. Intermediate to these zones, i.e., in the danger zone, the
shale is a sticky plastic solid with greatly increased
agglomeration properties and inherent strength.

25 When cuttings are exposed to conventional water-based muds they
usually imbibe water and pass rapidly through these different
zones, eventually dispersing. However recent advances in
drilling fluid technology have developed highly inhibitive muds
which appear to reduce the hydration of shale and in doing so
30 maintain the cuttings in the danger or plastic zone contributing
to increased accretion and bit-ballling. Field experiences with
glycol, phosphate and silicate muds in particular have shown
accretion problems.

US patent 5,639,715 describes additives for bit-ballling prevention based on sulphonosuccinate chemistry.

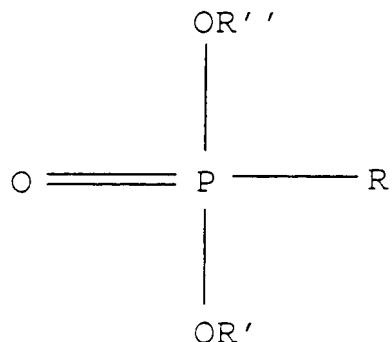
5 Phosphorus based additives and compound have been used in the oilfield industry mainly for the purpose of enhancing oil recovery from production wells.

10 It is the object of the present invention to find alternatives to the known methods of preventing accretion.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 The invention is an additive for drilling mud. The additive reduces the accretion and bit-ballling tendencies of cuttings exposed to said muds. The additives are based on phosphonate chemistry, and are preferably of the general class:

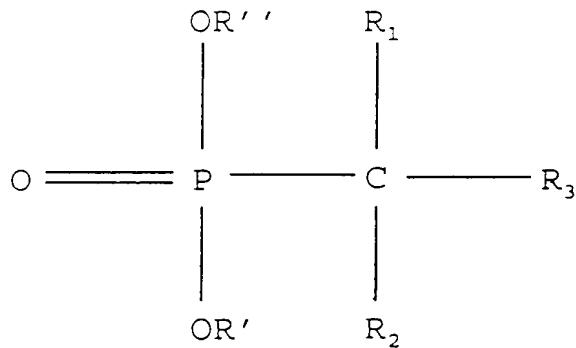
20 (I)



where R, R' and R'' are groups of non-polymeric character, i.e., comprising 0 - 100 carbon atoms.

25 In a more preferred embodiment, the additives are based on the formula

(II)



5

where R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are groups of non-polymeric character.

In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the additive is a phosphor derivative of the succinic acid or short chain 10 phosphorylated hydrocarbons.

Additives according to the invention are added to the drilling fluid at levels 0.1-10%, preferably 1-5%, weight by volume (%kg/liter). The drilling fluid itself may be oil based, though 15 it is recognized that accretion tends to be less pronounced in drilling muds of this kind. Therefore, the preferred drilling fluid in accordance with the present invention is water based, even more preferably a reactive anionic based drilling fluid, such as silicate or phosphate based muds. Further additives as 20 known in the art may be added to impart other desired properties to the mud system.

These and other features of the invention, preferred embodiments and variants thereof, and further advantages of the invention 25 will become appreciated and understood by those skilled in the art from the detailed description below.

MODE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

A test used to determine the anti-accretion properties of
5 additives involves squeezing shale or clay cuttings between two
steel plates with a given force causing them to stick to each
other and the plates. The force required to slide the plates
apart is then determined using a force gauge or spring balance.

10 Oxford clay cuttings of size 2-4mm were soaked in the test fluid
for 15 minutes. The excess mud was drained from the cuttings
using a sieve (500 micron mesh). A small pile of cuttings (5-
10g) was put onto the base plate of the tester. The pile was
roughly levelled and the top plate replaced over the cuttings. A
15 PTFE spacer was placed on top of the top plate. A screw-mounted
plunger in the tester housing was wound down until it made
contact with the spacer. A torque wrench was used to tighten
the plunger onto the top plate. The standard torque was 75 inch-
pounds (~9N.m). Immediately on reaching this value, the plunger
20 was wound back sufficiently to remove the spacer. A force gauge
or spring balance was then connected to the top plate. The
tension on the top plate was then increased by pulling on the
force gauge until the plate breaks free from the cuttings bed.
The maximum force recorded was the freeing force for the plate
25 or accretion value. Values can range from 1.0 to above 20.0 kg
force.

The phosphonate based additives tested in accordance with the
above procedure are added to a water-based mud containing
30 tetrapotassium pyrophosphate (TKPP) and consisting of

1000 ml fresh water

85.5 g tetrapotassium pyrophosphate

- 5 -

2.85 g xanthan gum

11.4 g carboxy methyl cellulose (low viscosity grade)

42.75 g simulated drill solids

barite to density 1.08 sg.

5 NaOH to pH 9.2

biocide

Baseline accretion values were established as:

10	Simple polymer mud	5 kg
	TKPP mud	21.7 kg

The anti-accretion additives were then added to the TKPP mud at levels of 1-5%.

15

Additives which reduced the accretion value from >10 kg to 9 kg or below were:

- Hydrolysed polymaleic acid
- 20 - 3-phosphonopropionic acid
- succinic acid
- propyl phosphonic acid
- dibutyl-butyl phosphonate
- hydroxyphosphonoacetic acid
- 25 - dimethylpropyl phosphonate
- phosphorous acid
- diethyl-ethylphosphonate
- ethylmethacrylate phosphate
- tri-ethyl phosphonoacetate
- 30 - tetramethyl phosphonosuccinate
- phosphonosuccinic acid
- 2-hydroxyethyl phosphonic acid.

- 6 -

The last five additives (Additives 9-14) were the found most effective. For those the following values were recorded:

TKPP mud + (%) additive: Accretion value

5

1%	diethyl-ethylphosphonate	8 kg
5%	diethyl-ethylphosphonate	7 kg
5%	ethylmethacrylate phosphate	6 kg
1%	tri-ethyl phosphonoacetate	8 kg
10	5% tri-ethyl phosphonoacetate	5 kg
	5% tetramethyl phosphonosuccinate	7 kg
	5% phosphonosuccinic acid	7 kg
	5% 2-hydroxyethyl phosphonic acid.	7 kg

15

In a second series of tests with the additives, silicate mud of the following composition was used:

1000 ml sea water

20 131 g Na silicate, a solution of 14% NaOH and 27% SiO₂,
117.5 g KCl
20 g Polyanionic cellulose
5 g Xanthan gum
NaOH to adjust pH to 12.

25

Baseline accretion values were established as:

simple polymer mud 9.5 kg
silicate mud 17.7 kg

30

The anti-accretion additives were tested in the silicate mud at 1% (w/v) :

- 7 -

Silicate mud + (1%) additive:Accretion value

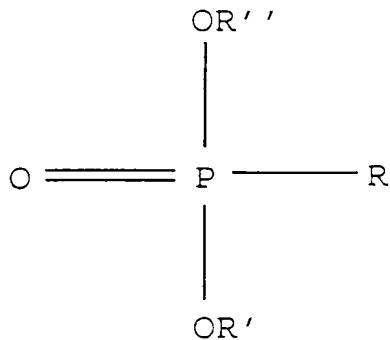
diethyl-ethylphosphonate	11.1 kg
tri-ethyl phosphonoacetate	11.35 kg
5 tetramethyl phosphonosuccinate	9.96 kg
phosphonosuccinic acid	10.8 kg
2-hydroxyethyl phosphonic acid	11.4 kg

In most cases the accretion value has been reduced
10 significantly, down to the levels of a simple polymer mud.

CLAIMS

1. Additive for a drilling fluid, consisting of a compound in accordance with the formula

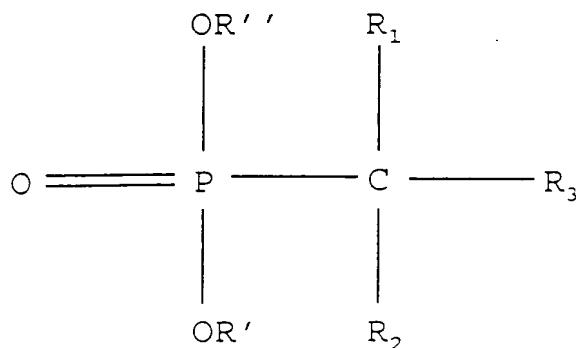
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where R, R' and R'' are groups of non-polymeric character.

2. The additive of claim 1, consisting of a compound in

10 accordance with the formula

15 where R₁, R₂ and R₃ are groups of non-polymeric character.

3. The additive of claim 1, based on a phosphor derivative of the succinic acid.

4. The additive of claim 1, based on a short chain phosphorylated hydrocarbon.
5. Drilling fluid comprising an additive in accordance with claim 1.
6. The drilling fluid of claim 5, comprising an additive in accordance with claim 1 in a concentration of up to about 10% weight by volume.

10

7. The drilling fluid of claim 5, being a water-based drilling fluid.

15 8. The drilling fluid of claim 5, being a reactive anionic drilling fluid.

9. The drilling fluid of claim 5, being a phosphate-based drilling fluid.

20 10. The drilling fluid of claim 5, being a silicate-based drilling fluid.

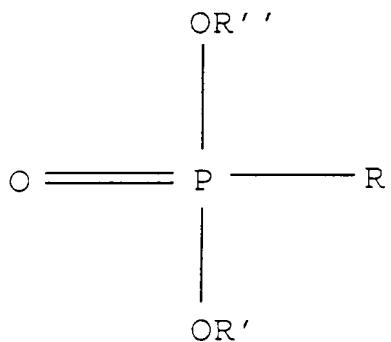
25 11. Method of preventing accretion of cuttings in a borehole, said method comprising the step of adding to a drilling fluid an additive in accordance with claim 1 prior to or during a drilling operation.

30 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the additive is added in a concentration of up to about 10% weight by volume of the drilling fluid.

- 10 -

ABSTRACT

Additives for drilling fluids, in particular for water-based drilling fluids are described which when added to the fluid at 5 levels of up to 10% weight by volume reduces the accretion and bit-ballling tendencies of shale cuttings exposed to said fluids. The additives are based on phosphonate chemistry, and are of the general class:



10

where R, R' and R'' are groups of non-polymeric character.